

INITIATIVE 641

I, Ralph Munro, Secretary of State of the State of Washington and custodian of its seal, hereby certify that, according to the records on file in my office, the attached copy of Initiative Measure No. 641 to the People is a true and correct copy as it was received by this office.

1 AN ACT Relating to the establishment of direct democracy; adding a
2 new chapter to Title 29 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

4 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** SHORT TITLE. This act shall be known and
5 may be cited as Philadelphia II.

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** PREAMBLE. We, the people, are sovereign.
7 We have the inalienable right and responsibility to choose the most
8 effective manner to govern ourselves. Representative government is a
9 political tool of governance in which we place some of our powers for
10 our individual and collective benefit. Neither representative
11 government nor those individuals who administer the restricted powers
12 we place therein are sovereign. Present political governance solely by
13 the representative governments found in most representative democracies
14 of the world is grossly outmoded in this age of information. Laws and
15 procedures are lacking to directly and fully exercise our sovereignty
16 in the governments of most representative democracies. There are no
17 procedures available to us, as world citizens, to address problems of
18 governance that transcend the legal domains of nation-states. The

1 historic declaration that representative democracies are controlled and
2 operated by the people has never been nor will it ever be realized
3 until direct democracy, the direct political participation of people at
4 all levels of political governance, is established. A working
5 partnership of representative democracy and direct democracy is vital
6 to the human quest for liberty and happiness, the general welfare, and
7 the ecological balance of our planet earth.

8 Therefore, we, as citizens of the state of Washington, the United
9 States, and the world, exercise our sovereignty by enacting this
10 initiative law, Philadelphia II, that will start a process in which we
11 and other Americans can bring into being direct democracy, enabling us
12 to directly determine public policy, enact laws as do our elected
13 representatives, and convene a world meeting to which we shall elect
14 delegates to address the problems of global governance.

15 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3. DIRECT DEMOCRACY.** Direct democracy, the
16 direct political participation of people, is hereby initiated in the
17 United States through a national state-by-state initiative process
18 whereby this act is enacted as state law by the approval of state
19 voters. This act shall become a law of the United States of America
20 when a majority of United States voting citizens vote to enact the
21 Philadelphia II initiative. Direct democracy shall operate in
22 partnership with existing representative democracy. This goal is
23 realized:

24 (1) IMPLEMENTATION. The political empowerment of persons in direct
25 democracy shall be implemented in the following manner:

26 (a) Within nations. Wherever government exists, at the local,
27 regional, and national levels, the people may assert their sovereignty
28 by exercising their legislative powers through the use of citizen
29 initiatives to make laws, modify governments, and determine public
30 policy. The agency of government required and the procedures necessary
31 to fully implement direct democracy within all governmental
32 jurisdictions of the United States are set forth in sections 4 and 5 of
33 this act.

34 (b) Beyond nations. Where no government, laws, or effective
35 political governance exist, at the global level of human activity, the
36 people may assert their sovereignty by initiating the first act of
37 collective governance--the convening of a world meeting and the
38 choosing of delegates to represent their interests in addressing the

1 problems of global governance. The procedures for convening the world
2 meeting and for electing delegates are detailed in sections 6 and 7 of
3 this act.

4 (2) AUTHORITY. The authority to enact Philadelphia II into law,
5 establishing direct democracy in all governmental jurisdictions of the
6 United States by means of a national state-by-state citizen initiative,
7 rests on three self-evident foundations:

8 (a) The absolute sovereignty of each person. Each human being is
9 made inalienably sovereign by life itself.

10 (b) Historic precedent. The historic precedent was established by
11 the voluntary act of ratifying the Constitution by the people of the
12 United States, on a state-by-state basis from 1787 to 1790. The
13 proposed constitutional document, drafted by delegates to a meeting in
14 Philadelphia called for another purpose, had no force of law until it
15 was ratified by the people through a convention procedure, which then
16 made it the law of the land. This precedent of citizen voluntarism was
17 set forth in Article VII of the United States Constitution and was
18 accepted and implemented by the people before the Constitution was
19 vested with the force of law through ratification.

20 (c) Reservations of the United States Constitution. The United
21 States Constitution is the supreme law of our land. Articles IX and X
22 of amendment to the Constitution specifically reserve to the people
23 rights and powers not enumerated or delegated by the Constitution.

24 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** UNITED STATES ELECTORAL ADMINISTRATION.
25 Finding: Elections in the United States are conducted by state and
26 local governmental officials. No apparatus or procedures exist to
27 conduct national elections.

28 Therefore: In order to permit the full expression of the
29 sovereignty of citizens in every political jurisdiction of the United
30 States, a United States electoral administration is hereby established
31 to determine the willingness of United States voters to institute
32 direct democracy in the United States and to convene and participate in
33 a world meeting.

34 (1) BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Finding: A conflict of interest exists
35 for those elected officials who supervise elections within state
36 governments in that these individuals seek reelection to their offices
37 in the very elections they supervise.

Therefore: The United States electoral administration shall be governed by a board of directors representative of the diversity of cultural, economic, environmental, political, religious, and social interests of all citizens embodied in organizations outside of government--nongovernmental organizations.

(a) Membership. The organizations listed below shall be entitled to provide a chief executive or chief policy officer, or other most senior officer to serve on the board of directors of the United States electoral administration. The membership of the board may be expanded or contracted by a vote of two-thirds of the sitting board members. The board shall, after Philadelphia II is enacted into federal law, solicit additional nongovernmental organizations qualified to serve on the board.

Center for Defense Information
1500 Massachusetts Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20005

Global Exchange
2017 Mission St., #303
San Francisco, CA 94110

Center for Economic Conversion
222 View Street, Ste. C
Mountain View, CA 94041

Philadelphia II
P.O. Box 2566
Monterey, CA 93942

Council for Democratic and
Secular Humanism, Inc.
P.O. Box 664
Amherst, NY 14226-0664

The Peace Network
740 Kings Highway
Rochester, NY 14617

(b) Term. No individual board member shall serve for more than eight years, whether they be consecutive or in separate periods.

(c) Powers. The board is authorized and shall exercise the powers necessary to organize itself and to fulfill its duties subject to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted and proclaimed by the general assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948, and to those federal, state, and local laws that do not impair the full expression of the legislative sovereignty of citizens of the United States.

(d) Oath or affirmation of office. Before any member of the board takes office, he or she shall swear or affirm the following:

"I (name) (swear or affirm) to defend and uphold to the best of my ability the sovereign right of the people to democratically

1 create and modify governments, their constitutions, and their
2 laws."

3 (2) DUTIES. In fulfilling its duties, the United States electoral
4 administration shall follow the laws of the state of Washington and the
5 United States and appropriate regulations.

6 (a) Organization. The United States electoral administration shall
7 draw up bylaws to govern its activities, the election of its officers,
8 and its operating procedures, and to determine its principal place of
9 business. The board may select and contract for working facilities,
10 hire staff, and prescribe their duties and compensation, as well as its
11 own. The board may apply for and receive funds, incur debt when
12 necessary, and act in any responsible manner as an independent
13 fiduciary. All board meetings shall be open to the public except when
14 personnel matters are under consideration. Except where a clear and
15 pressing need can be demonstrated, existing governmental functions and
16 facilities shall not be duplicated.

17 (b) State-by-state national initiative. The United States
18 electoral administration, in order to determine the willingness of
19 United States voters in other states to establish direct democracy in
20 the United States, shall: (i) Make changes in the Philadelphia II text
21 to recognize its approval by citizens of Washington; (ii) negotiate
22 with appropriate state governmental election officials to include
23 Philadelphia II as an initiative on their election ballot at the
24 earliest general election, paying a fair cost to each state for such
25 inclusion; or (iii) failing to secure the cooperation of state election
26 officials, place Philadelphia II before the voting public by whatever
27 means possible, including conducting independent elections by
28 advertising a date, time, and places reasonably convenient to all
29 citizens where voters may present themselves to cast their ballot for
30 or against Philadelphia II; and (iv) certify the results of said
31 elections.

32 (c) Elections. The United States electoral administration shall
33 develop the means, procedures, regulations, and new technology: (i) To
34 facilitate the communication of information on public policy issues to
35 voters; (ii) to facilitate voter participation in national, state, and
36 local initiative elections; and (iii) to conduct the election of
37 delegates to represent the people of the United States at a world
38 meeting.

1 (d) Legislative drafting service. The United States electoral
2 administration shall establish and operate a research and legislative
3 drafting service for the benefit of citizens seeking assistance in
4 researching and preparing initiatives.

5 (e) Legal challenges. The United States electoral administration
6 shall represent and pursue the people's interests with respect to any
7 legal challenge to the right of sovereign people to democratically
8 create and modify governments, constitutions, and laws and establish
9 public policy appropriate to any political jurisdiction in the United
10 States.

11 (f) Voter registration. The United States electoral administration
12 shall develop a voter registration system wherein every voter is
13 automatically registered on the occasion of his or her first vote cast
14 in any United States electoral administration election. The
15 registration shall be evidenced by an identification method, number, or
16 other appropriate technically reliable method. The registration shall
17 be valid for life and be recognized in any political jurisdiction in
18 the United States. The identifier shall be used exclusively for voting
19 purposes by the United States electoral administration. Other use by
20 an individual, a public or private corporation, or an agency of any
21 governmental body shall be a felony punishable by one year in prison or
22 a fine not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, or both, per
23 instance, applied personally to each individual who is instrumental to
24 the violation regardless of office.

25 (g) Appointment. The United States electoral administration shall
26 appoint one of its board members to serve on the board of the world
27 meeting secretariat identified in section 7 of this act when an
28 electoral administration is established in any political jurisdiction
29 in at least one other nation.

30 (3) APPROPRIATIONS. The majority of voters voting in respective
31 jurisdictions hereby appropriate the funds necessary to initiate the
32 implementation of direct democracy.

33 (a) State appropriation. Pursuant to section 4, Article VIII of
34 the Constitution of the state of Washington, the legislature shall
35 appropriate by law a sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars
36 or a sum equal to fifty cents per Washington citizen, as determined by
37 the most recent national census, whichever is larger, to the United
38 States electoral administration as a loan. These funds shall be

1 disbursed within ten days of receipt of an application from the board
2 of directors of the United States electoral administration.

3 (b) Federal appropriation. At such time as Philadelphia II becomes
4 a law of the United States, there is appropriated pursuant to Article
5 I, section 9(7) of the United States Constitution, from the treasury of
6 the United States to the United States electoral administration, a sum
7 equal to the amounts loaned to the United States electoral
8 administration by various states or other sources. The United States
9 electoral administration, from the funds appropriated to it, shall then
10 repay all state and other loans. Thereafter, the United States
11 electoral administration shall operate and be funded as an independent
12 agency of the United States government.

13 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5. CITIZEN INITIATIVES.** The United States
14 electoral administration, in developing the policies and procedures to
15 receive, process, and schedule initiatives for the ballot and the
16 regulations relating to the conduct of elections, shall be guided by
17 the state Constitution and the experiences and laws of governmental
18 jurisdictions world-wide, with a view to facilitate the direct
19 political participation of people in their legislative capacity in all
20 governmental jurisdictions at all political levels. The United States
21 electoral administration procedures and regulations shall include, but
22 are not limited to, the following:

23 (1) SUBJECT MATTER. Initiatives shall pertain to public policy
24 subject matter relevant to the jurisdiction in question. Each
25 initiative shall contain only one subject, but may include related or
26 mutually dependent parts. The language of the initiative title, the
27 summary, poll questionnaires, and any official print or broadcast
28 communication about the initiative shall be determined by the United
29 States electoral administration in consultation with the initiative
30 sponsors and in compliance with the state Constitution.

31 (2) WORD LIMIT. No initiative, excluding the preamble, findings,
32 and language that is submitted for repeal or that repeats existing law,
33 may contain more than six thousand words.

34 (3) QUALIFICATION. An initiative shall be placed on the ballot in
35 the relevant jurisdiction if it qualifies by any one of the following
36 methods and if it complies with the state Constitution:

37 (a) Legislative resolution. The legislative body of a relevant
38 governmental jurisdiction, federal, state, or local, may approve by

1 resolution an initiative as submitted by its sponsor for placement on
2 the ballot.

3 (b) Citizen petition. Citizen petitions may qualify initiatives
4 for the election ballot in the following venues:

5 (i) For federal initiatives that propose laws or changes in laws,
6 the petition shall be signed by a number of registered voters equal to
7 at least two percent of those voting in the last presidential election.
8 For federal initiatives that propose changes to the Constitution, the
9 petition shall be signed by a total number of registered voters equal
10 to at least six percent of those voting in the last presidential
11 election. Further, the two percent or the six percent criterion must
12 be satisfied within each of at least ten states, signatures of state
13 citizens being counted as a percentage of those who voted in the last
14 presidential election in the same state. The time period allotted to
15 gather qualifying petition signatures for federal initiatives shall not
16 exceed two years.

17 (ii) For state and local initiatives that propose laws or changes
18 in laws, the petition shall meet the requirements established in the
19 state Constitution and shall be signed by a number of registered voters
20 equal to at least two percent of those voting in the last presidential
21 election in their state or local jurisdiction. For state and local
22 initiatives that propose changes to state Constitutions or local
23 charters, the petition shall be filed as prescribed in the state
24 Constitution and shall be signed by a number of registered voters equal
25 to at least six percent of those voting in the last presidential
26 election in their state or local jurisdiction. The time period
27 allotted to gather qualifying petition signatures for state and local
28 initiatives shall not exceed one year.

29 (c) Public opinion poll. The United States electoral
30 administration shall approve an initiative that proposes laws or
31 changes in laws for placement on the ballot if it receives affirmative
32 responses from at least thirty-five percent of the respondents to a
33 public opinion poll conducted in the relevant jurisdiction on the
34 specific subject of the initiative. Initiatives that propose to modify
35 a constitution or a charter must receive affirmative responses from at
36 least fifty percent of the respondents. The initiative, when filed
37 with the United States electoral administration, shall be accompanied
38 by the proposed poll questionnaire and a copy of a contract between the
39 initiative sponsor and a reputable and qualified public opinion

1 research firm. All of the questions on a poll questionnaire shall be
2 reviewed and accepted if they accurately relate to the subject of the
3 initiative and are properly designed to elicit from respondents a
4 clear, unambiguous affirmative or negative response to the subject of
5 the initiative.

6 (4) CONSTITUTIONS AND CHARTERS. An initiative that modifies a
7 constitution or charter shall meet the requirements established in the
8 state constitution and shall require a decision by voters voting in two
9 separate elections separated in time by at least six months. The first
10 electoral decision shall be referred to as the initial vote and the
11 second as the final vote. The electoral decision in the final vote
12 shall be final, even if it reverses the decision of the initial vote.

13 (5) PUBLIC HEARING. The United States electoral administration, as
14 soon as practicable after an initiative is qualified for placement on
15 the ballot, shall hold a public hearing properly noticed to the public
16 on the subject of the initiative. The United States electoral
17 administration hearing shall include the initiative sponsor and
18 representation from the legislative body of the relevant jurisdiction.
19 Changes to the text of the initiative, which may be necessary as a
20 result of the hearing, may be made with the concurrence of the sponsor
21 so long as the intent of the subject of the initiative is not altered.

22 (6) LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY VOTE. An initiative, after being
23 qualified for the election ballot, shall be placed before the
24 legislative body of the relevant jurisdiction for an advisory vote on
25 the subject of the initiative as soon as practicable after the public
26 hearing.

27 (7) LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT. Unless it be by a two-thirds vote of
28 its members, the legislative body of the relevant jurisdiction shall
29 not amend, change, or alter any law enacted by initiative for two years
30 after its effective date. Thereafter, an initiative law may be
31 modified by simple majority.

32 (8) JUDICIAL REVIEW. Any court of proper jurisdiction is
33 authorized to determine the constitutionality of any initiative.

34 (9) EFFECTIVE DATE. The effective date of any initiative, if not
35 stated in the initiative or the state Constitution, shall be forty-five
36 days after its approval by a majority of voters voting in the election.

37 (10) SPONSOR. For each person or organization considered to be a
38 main sponsor of an initiative, that person's name, his or her
39 organizational affiliation if appropriate, or that organization's name

1 and the name of its chief executive or chief policy officer, and the
2 address and telephone number must appear on the face of the initiative,
3 petition, and any official printed matter and must be conspicuously
4 announced or displayed in any broadcast communication informing,
5 promoting, or advocating the initiative by its sponsor or by the United
6 States electoral administration.

7 (11) OPPONENT. For each person or organization considered to be a
8 main opponent of an initiative, that person's name, his or her
9 organizational affiliation if appropriate, or that organization's name
10 and the name of its chief executive or chief policy officer, and the
11 address and telephone number must appear on the face of any printed
12 matter and must be conspicuously announced or displayed in any
13 broadcast communication opposing the initiative.

14 (12) COMMUNICATIONS. Finding: Information is vital to an election
15 decision. To permit the availability and dissemination of information
16 about an initiative to depend on private or corporate wealth is to skew
17 the decision of citizens in favor of holders of that wealth. Democracy
18 requires that fair and adequate information on public policy questions
19 be available to its citizens.

20 Therefore: The United States electoral administration shall
21 provide at public expense a basic level of information to acquaint
22 voters in relevant jurisdictions with a statement on the implications
23 as well as the substance and expected impact of an initiative that will
24 be presented to them for decision. The United States electoral
25 administration shall cause to be prepared a separate information
26 pamphlet for each initiative with an unbiased analysis of the subject,
27 with accompanying statements by proponents and opponents. Pamphlets
28 shall be mailed to all registered voters of the relevant jurisdiction
29 at least thirty days before the day of election. After this act
30 becomes a law of the United States, the United States postal service
31 shall transport initiative information pamphlets to registered voters
32 without charge. The United States electoral administration shall cause
33 the information in the pamphlet to be conspicuously published in each
34 newspaper of general circulation in the relevant jurisdiction at least
35 once during the thirty-day period before the election. The United
36 States electoral administration shall cause the same pamphlet
37 information for each initiative to be produced into interesting video
38 and radio programs that are of at least thirty minutes duration. Each
39 television and radio station licensed to broadcast in the relevant

1 jurisdiction shall air the United States electoral administration-
2 produced video and audio programs in prime time at least once during
3 the thirty-day period before the election. The fair market value of
4 printed materials, of newspaper publication, of video and radio
5 production, and of broadcasting video and radio programs shall be paid
6 to the appropriate parties by the issuance of vouchers redeemable as
7 tax credits applicable to the federal income taxes of the appropriate
8 parties, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

9 (13) DISCLOSURE. The principal sponsor and opponent of an
10 initiative shall file disclosure statements with the United States
11 electoral administration in which are listed identifying information to
12 include the contributor name, employment, organizational affiliation if
13 appropriate, and the amount of each donation greater than one hundred
14 dollars. A disclosure report must accompany the filing of an
15 initiative with the United States electoral administration detailing
16 current and deferred contributions and expenditures to that date.
17 Similar reports shall be filed sixty days and fifteen days prior to the
18 date of the election, detailing contributions and expenditures up to
19 the respective dates. The fifteen-day report shall also project
20 contributions and expenditures to election day. Initiative sponsors
21 and opponents shall be prohibited during that last fifteen days before
22 the election from soliciting or accepting contributions or making
23 expenditures that are in the aggregate greater than five percent of the
24 total amount contributed or spent to date, whichever is greater. A
25 final report shall be due thirty days after the election detailing all
26 contributions and expenditures in the campaign. Upon filing, the United
27 States electoral administration shall immediately make all reports
28 available to the public. Failure to file a report or an unwarranted
29 delay in filing of the fifteen-day report so as to deny relevant
30 information to the voting public before an election shall be a felony
31 punishable by one year in prison or a fine not to exceed one hundred
32 thousand dollars, or both, per instance, applied personally to each
33 individual who is instrumental to the violation regardless of office.

34 (14) FUNDING. Finding: The manner of financing the presentation
35 of an initiative and its supportive and opposing arguments is vital to
36 public decision making in a democracy. The use of wealth concentrated
37 in for-profit corporations and other business entities skews the
38 electoral process on public policy issues. Corporations and business
39 enterprises are repositories of the economic power of individuals and

1 are generally operated autocratically for the benefit of their special
2 interests. The financial resources at the disposal of for-profit
3 corporations and other business entities are often used to articulate
4 partisan political messages which obfuscate issues and persuade voters
5 to make decisions contrary to their own interests. These practices are
6 both unfair and unhealthy in a democracy.

7 Therefore, in an effort to level the playing field for initiative
8 sponsors and opponents:

9 (a) The use of funds contributed:

10 (i) From corporations or business entities operated for profit, or
11 associations or committees backed by such entities, to finance the
12 sponsorship or advocacy of an initiative or to finance the opposition
13 to an initiative, or the use of such funds in any election conducted by
14 the United States electoral administration, is prohibited. False
15 disclosures and the fraudulent use of funds shall be a felony
16 punishable by one year in prison or a fine not to exceed one hundred
17 thousand dollars, or both, per instance, applied personally to each
18 individual who is instrumental to the violation regardless of office;

19 (ii) From a person is limited to a sum not to exceed one hundred
20 dollars at the local level, five hundred dollars at the state level,
21 and one thousand dollars at the federal level for initiative advocacy
22 or opposition.

23 (b) Of funds contributed by a person for initiative advocacy or
24 opposition, a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars at the local level,
25 five hundred dollars at the state level, and one thousand dollars at
26 the federal level shall be tax deductible for the income or other taxes
27 imposed in those respective and relevant jurisdictions of government,
28 notwithstanding any other provision of law.

29 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** A WORLD MEETING. A world meeting shall be
30 convened when a sufficient number of people world-wide have expressed
31 their willingness, through democratically conducted initiative or
32 referendum elections, to participate in a world meeting. Delegates to
33 the world meeting shall be democratically elected by the people of the
34 nation they are chosen to represent. In this act, unless the context
35 clearly requires otherwise, "nation" means people of the nation.

36 (1) CRITICAL MASS. A sufficient number of people, a critical mass,
37 shall be at least one billion people who reside in nations representing
38 at least twenty-five percent of the world's gross economic product.

1 The attainment of the critical mass triggers the call to convene the
2 world meeting.

3 (2) THE CALL. The call to the world meeting shall be formally
4 communicated to the electoral administration of each participating
5 nation by a world meeting secretariat, created in section 7 of this
6 act. The call shall announce the time and place of the meeting, and
7 the probable number of delegates to be authorized each participating
8 nation.

9 (a) Time. The meeting shall convene not less than twenty-four
10 months nor more than thirty months from the date of the issuance of the
11 formal call.

12 (b) Place. The world meeting secretariat shall arrange for a
13 suitable location for the world meeting.

14 (c) Roll. During the first year after the call, the people of
15 nations not yet participating may express their willingness to
16 participate in the world meeting by initiative or referendum election
17 certified by the world meeting secretariat to have been democratically
18 conducted. At the end of that first year, the roll of nations
19 authorized to participate in the world meeting shall be closed.
20 Citizens of nations who did not vote to participate prior to the roll
21 closure may send accredited observers to the world meeting.

22 (d) Delegate apportionment. The world meeting secretariat, within
23 thirty days of the roll closure, shall communicate to the electoral
24 administration of each participating nation the number of delegates
25 authorized to represent the people of that nation, a number determined
26 by the formula detailed in this section as applied to the most recent
27 United Nations or other pertinent data.

28 (3) DELEGATES. The people who choose to participate in the world
29 meeting shall be represented by an even number of national delegates,
30 half of whom shall be male and half female.

31 (a) Qualifications. Delegates must be at least twenty-one years of
32 age and legal citizens of the nation whose people they are elected to
33 represent.

34 (b) Election. Delegates are to be chosen directly by the citizens
35 of participating nations in plurality type elections. Each electoral
36 administration shall establish rules and procedures for candidates and
37 for the conduct of delegate elections. Electoral administrations shall
38 be guided by the requirements and procedures detailed in this act, the
39 practices in their nation, and the practices of other electoral

1 administrations, toward the objective of making delegate elections
2 universally democratic and equitable. In each nation the result of the
3 election shall be a list of candidates in descending order according to
4 the number of votes received. Selections will be made from the list in
5 accordance with the rule stated in (c) of this subsection until the
6 desired or authorized number of delegate positions shall have been
7 filled.

8 (c) Gender equalization. The person receiving the largest number
9 of votes shall be selected to fill the first delegate position. The
10 second delegate position shall be filled by selection of the person who
11 received the largest number of votes and who is of the opposite gender
12 from the first person. Additional authorized delegate positions shall
13 be filled in turn by alternately selecting the male or female candidate
14 not yet selected who received the next largest number of votes, and so
15 on. Accordingly, the delegates filling the third and succeeding odd-
16 numbered positions shall be of the same gender as the person first
17 selected. Those filling the even-numbered positions shall be of the
18 opposite gender. A nation that chooses to elect and send fewer than
19 the maximum number of authorized delegates shall send an even number of
20 delegates who shall be evenly balanced between men and women.

21 (d) Representation. Finding: A world meeting with representation
22 based solely on the number of inhabitants in nation-states could result
23 in the world meeting being dominated by the delegates of a few of the
24 world's most populous nations. This would discourage the participation
25 of people from small and moderate-sized nations.

26 Therefore: In order to mitigate the effect of population taken
27 alone as the basis for the allocation of delegates to nations, the
28 maximum number of delegates authorized to the people of each
29 participating nation shall be determined by this formula:

30
$$\text{Delegates} = \text{Primary Allocation} + \sum \text{Performance Factor} \times \text{Factor Weight}$$

31
$$\text{for all factors}$$

32 (i) The primary allocation is the population-based starting point
33 from which will be determined the number of delegates authorized for a
34 nation. Because of the wide range in the populations of nations, a
35 logarithmic function shall be used to equitably distribute delegates to
36 nations. The logarithm shall be taken on the population, expressed in
37 millions. To arrive at a suitable number of delegates for every nation
38 with a population greater than two million, that result shall be

1 multiplied by four. After factors adjustment, the result will be
2 rounded to the nearest even number. To avoid computational anomalies,
3 the logarithmic function shall not be used for nations with populations
4 less than two million. Of these nations, those with populations
5 greater than one million shall be authorized two delegates as their
6 primary allocation. Each nation with a population of one million or
7 less shall be assigned a primary allocation of zero, and that nation
8 shall be expected to join in a regionally defined aggregate with one or
9 more designated other nations of one million or less population. The
10 aggregate population of the group shall then be used to calculate a
11 primary allocation for the group as above; except that the primary
12 allocation for the group will be no less than two, even if the
13 aggregate population of the group does not exceed one million.
14 Therefore, with the provisos mentioned, the primary allocation
15 computation shall be:

16
$$\text{Primary Allocation} = 4 \times \text{Log}(\text{Pop})$$

17 (ii) Each performance factor shall use measurement of one of
18 thirteen areas of national or governmental performance to adjust the
19 primary allocation of each nation. Each factor, considering all
20 nations, is represented by data, measured or estimated, that lies in a
21 reported range from highest to lowest for the world. The data measures
22 performance that will lie in a range representing best to worst
23 performance. Within that range, a level of performance is picked to
24 represent what reasonable people currently expect as the norm for every
25 nation's performance with regard to respect for human beings and
26 support of environmental safeguards. The difference between the actual
27 performance of a particular nation and the norm, when compared to the
28 range for the factor, will produce a ratio which is then used to
29 calculate a positive or negative increment to be applied to the primary
30 allocation of that nation. Whether an increment is positive or
31 negative is determined by what reasonable people would consider better
32 with regard to the factor in question. A nation may suffer a
33 performance factor penalty as large or larger than its primary
34 allocation. In that case its final delegate allocation shall be not
35 less than two. For two of the factors, currently available data
36 representing the actual range of national performance discloses
37 performance so egregious in a civilized world that the actual range is
38 rejected and replaced with one more representative of human

1 expectation. These two factors are military expenditures as a
 2 percentage of spending for health and education combined and maternal
 3 mortality. The effect of this modification is to make increments on
 4 the primary allocation of delegates for those two factors larger for
 5 all nations than they would be if the true ranges were used. At the
 6 time the call for the meeting is issued, performance data used shall be
 7 that which is most current. It will be a responsibility of the world
 8 meeting secretariat to determine the expectations of reasonable people
 9 in announcing acceptable ranges of current data and expected norms to
 10 be used in the calculation as well as whether higher or lower
 11 performance measures are better. The performance factor computation
 12 follows:

$$13 \quad \text{Performance Factor} = \frac{\text{Primary Allocation} \times}{14 \quad (\text{Norm-Performance}) \quad \text{Factor Range}}$$

15 The data base used in delegate allocation shall be the latest
 16 available from the United Nations Development Programme, Human
 17 Development Report Office, 336 E. 45th Street, Uganda House, 6th Floor,
 18 New York 10017; (212) 983-1530, Fax (212) 983-0025; or other
 19 appropriate source. The performance factors are these:

20 <u>Short title</u>	<u>Description</u>
21 Human rights index	22 A formulation of forty indicators of 23 human rights reported as a "Human 24 Freedom Index" by the United Nations.
25 Maternal mortality	26 Maternal deaths at or near childbirth 27 per one hundred thousand live births.
28 Mean years of schooling	29 For total population above twenty-five 30 years of age.
31 Fertility	32 Expected number of live births per 33 woman's lifetime.
34 Gender equality in labor	35 Women in work force as a percentage of 36 total work force.
37 Greenhouse effect	38 Emissions of "carbon dioxide equivalents" expressed as metric tons per capita.
39 Social security spending	Measured as a percentage of gross domestic product.
40 Hazardous waste generation	Measured as metric tons per square kilometer of land mass.

1	Military expenditures	Measured as a percentage of health and
2		education expenditures.
3	Gross domestic savings	Measured as a percentage of gross
4		domestic product.
5	Gross national product	Per capita, measured in United States
6		dollars.
7	Human development index	An index emphasized in the United
8		Nations human development report.
9	Media outlets	Number of radios, television sets, and
10		daily newspapers per one thousand
11		people.

12 The performance factor ranges, their norms and weights, given currently
13 available data are as follows:

14		"High for	"Low for			Factor
15	<u>Short title</u>	<u>the world"</u>	<u>the world"</u>	<u>"Norm"</u>	<u>"Better"</u>	<u>weight</u>
16	Human rights index	38	0	28	Higher	20
17	Maternal mortality	200	2	10	Lower	15
18	Mean years of schooling	13	0.1	9	Higher	12
19	Fertility	8.5	1.3	2	Lower	10
20	Gender equality in labor	49	4	40	Higher	10
21	Greenhouse effect	12.4	0.1	3	Lower	10
22	Social security spending	33.7	0	15	Higher	10
23	Hazardous waste generation	76.7	0	0	Lower	8
24	Military expenditures	66	4	12	Lower	8
25	Gross domestic savings	45	-41	20	Higher	5
26	Gross national product	32250	80	20000	Higher	5
27	Human development index	0.983	0.045	0.850	Higher	5
28	Media outlets	3188	30	2000	Higher	4

29 (iii) Factor weight is the relative importance given to each of
30 the thirteen factors. These weights may be modified by the world
31 meeting secretariat if three-fourths of the sitting members of the
32 board are in agreement.

33 Example: A monograph that contains all available data which would be
34 used to calculate the number of delegates authorized for each nation if
35 the meeting had already been called, together with an elaboration of
36 how the formula would be applied to five different nations, is

1 available from: Philadelphia II, 3216 South Tacoma Way, Tacoma,
2 Washington 98409 USA.

3 (e) Campaign funding. Candidates for the position of delegate to
4 the world meeting shall not solicit nor accept funds from government
5 agencies, from for-profit corporations or business enterprises, or from
6 organized associations backed by such entities, to pay for any costs
7 associated directly or indirectly with seeking election as delegate.
8 Each electoral administration shall develop procedures and regulations
9 similar to those in this chapter for initiatives to govern the conduct
10 and reporting of delegate campaigns.

11 (f) Vacancies. A vacancy in any delegation shall be filled with
12 minimum delay by the person who received the next largest number of
13 votes in the original election and who is of the same sex as the person
14 creating the vacancy.

15 (4) WORLD MEETING FUNDING. There shall be appropriated from the
16 treasury of each participating nation the funding necessary to pay the
17 costs of its delegates and their proportionate share of the costs of
18 the operation of the world meeting. A proportionate share shall be
19 determined by the percentage of a nation's delegates to the entire
20 number of delegates participating in the world meeting.

21 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 7.** WORLD MEETING SECRETARIAT. A world meeting
22 secretariat is hereby created to perform the necessary ministerial
23 functions in preparation for the world meeting.

24 (1) ORGANIZATION. The secretariat shall be governed by a board of
25 directors consisting of one person from the board of the electoral
26 administration of each participating nation, plus the secretary general
27 of the United Nations, who shall be an ex officio voting member. The
28 secretariat shall come into being when the boards of at least two
29 electoral administrations come into being and appoint their authorized
30 members. The secretariat shall organize itself in a fashion similar to
31 that of the electoral administrations.

32 (2) MINISTERIAL DUTIES. The secretariat shall perform essentially
33 ministerial duties; however, in the absence of defined powers to deal
34 properly with unforeseen requirements or other events in preparation
35 for the world meeting and the apportionment of delegates, the
36 secretariat shall be authorized to take the actions necessary to
37 fulfill the intent of Philadelphia II, after consultation with the
38 electoral administrations of participating nations.

1 (a) Certification. The secretariat shall monitor, investigate,
2 and subsequently certify or disallow all initiatives, referenda, and
3 delegate elections relating to the world meeting on the basis of their
4 having been fairly and democratically conducted.

5 (b) Formal call. The secretariat shall issue the formal written
6 call to convene the world meeting to the electoral administration of
7 each participating nation.

8 (c) Preparations. The secretariat shall provide for the necessary
9 meeting and office space for the efficient conduct of the world
10 meeting. It shall contract for unbiased studies on subjects likely to
11 be of use in the world meeting and hire staff to serve the anticipated
12 needs of the world meeting.

13 (d) Fiduciary. The secretariat shall prepare budgets of
14 anticipated expenses; apply for, receive, spend, and account for all
15 funds and in-kind contributions in a manner that meets appropriate
16 standards and which is open to public scrutiny; and transfer all funds,
17 property, records, and staff to the world meeting upon its
18 organization.

19 (3) FUNDING. Funding for the secretariat shall be provided by the
20 electoral administrations of participating nations in amounts equal to
21 the percentages of their expected number of delegates to the entire
22 number of delegates to the world meeting.

23 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** SEVERABILITY. In the event any section of
24 this act is deemed to be unconstitutional, all other sections shall
25 remain legally in force.

26 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 9.** COOPERATION. All governmental
27 jurisdictions shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible to
28 facilitate the exercise of the people's sovereign right to establish
29 direct democracy in partnership with representative democracy.

30 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** TERM. Commencing from the date that the
31 Philadelphia II initiative is first approved by a majority of voters in
32 the state of Washington, voters in other states shall have ten years to
33 approve or disapprove of the Philadelphia II initiative. If
34 Philadelphia II has not become a law of the United States within ten
35 years of the date it is approved in the state of Washington, this act

1 as it exists in the state of Washington and any other state shall be
2 null and void.

3 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** EFFECTIVE DATE. This act shall be
4 effective upon approval as provided in the state Constitution. When a
5 majority of voters voting in the United States enact Philadelphia II it
6 shall become a law of the United States and shall be added to the
7 federal code in the appropriate manner. The text of Philadelphia II
8 shall be deleted from state codes as the corresponding text is added to
9 the federal code.

10 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 12.** Sections 1 through 11 of this act shall
11 constitute a new chapter in Title 29 RCW.

--- END ---